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was originally a desire for territorial aggrandizement, has become in these latter years chiefly economic and commercial. This purpose has, however, not taken the shape in Africa of a ruthless exploitation of natives, as it did in the Americas. The European nations have perceived the unwise of investing their rapidly increasing wealth in Africa without a scientific study of the African peoples, customs and institutions; and the new masters of Africa have tried to preserve and develop the native social and political organizations, and to conserve the natural resources. No power has done this more scientifically and persistently than France, which controls an African territory as large as that of the United States including Alaska.

Four chapters are filled with the story of the growth and consolidation of French Africa. With a backward glance at the southern limits of old Rome, the author groups England in Egypt and the Sudan, Italy in Tripolitania, and France in the other Barbary States, under the title, "The Re-occupation of Northern Africa." Roughly speaking, this accounts for half the book. Of the other half, in two chapters we find the story of the Congo Free State and its transition to a Belgian colony very well told. One chapter is devoted to the beginning of a German colonial policy in Southwest Africa; another, to the combined careers of British and German Southeast Africa and Uganda; and the two remaining chapters, to English colonization in South Africa and along the Niger River. The story of the latter colony is given at length, as the best example of modern English ideas of colonial administration in the tropics.

In each chapter a few paragraphs are devoted to the systems of taxation and revenue in each colony (the statistics of 1911-12) and justice is done to the services rendered by various chartered companies in the early phases of colonial consolidation.

There are good maps and bibliographies. The appendixes also contain territorial statistics and a comparison of revenue and outgo, imports and exports, in 1887 and 1912.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

NEW BOOKS

BARTHolemew, J. G. *A school economic atlas*. Third edition. (London: Oxford University Press. 1914. Pp. xi, 64. 2s. 6d.)

The present edition of this atlas does not differ essentially from the first edition which appeared some four or five years ago. The principal changes are to be found in the charts and diagrams, which

have been brought down to a later date, and in minor revisions of political maps, made necessary by the recent shifting of political boundaries, as, for example, in Northern Africa.

The first 17 pages contain general maps of the world illustrating such features as natural distribution of vegetation, ocean currents, rainfall, density of population, distribution of races, of religions, etc. In fact, all of the factors which are believed to influence economic development are here shown in their general aspects. Emphasis is laid upon climatic phenomena, inasmuch as climate serves to illustrate exceptionally well the usual processes of geographic control in economic life. From pages 18 to 50 there are special maps of each of the continents or parts thereof. These are to be studied not as separate units, but collectively. Apparently the fundamental idea is to show the influence upon industrial and general economic development of rainfall, temperature, density of population, etc. The maps on the last 14 pages of the book serve to illustrate clearly the regional distribution of the world's principal commercial products.

The maps are well made and, though many of them are small, the coloring brings out strongly the points which it is intended should be illustrated. There is a well-written introduction by Professor Lionel W. Lyde which serves to emphasize the general significance of each successive map, and to make clear many special features which otherwise might be overlooked. On the whole, this is a high-class atlas of its kind. It is better adapted to secondary school work in geography than to work of a higher grade, although there are several maps and diagrams which should be found useful in advanced courses in economic geography.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

BLAICH, L. R. *Three industrial nations; an industrial geography of England, Germany, and the United States.* (New York: American Book Co. 1915. Pp. 12, 366, maps. 64c.)

BROOKS, R. P. *The agrarian revolution in Georgia 1865-1912.* Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, no. 639. History series, vol. 3, no. 3. (Madison: University of Wisconsin. 1914. Pp. 129. 40c.)

CALWER, R. *Das Wirtschaftsjahr 1912.* (Jena: Fischer. 1915. 16 M.)

CROLL, W. *Die Entwicklung der Anschauungen über soziale Reform in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie (nach den sozialdemokratischen Parteitagsprotokollen von 1890-1912).* (Berlin: Ebering. 1915. Pp. 86. 1.80 M.)

DEWITT, B. P. *The progressive movement.* (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. xii, 376.)

What is called the progressive movement in the United States is reviewed. The first phase of the movement has been the attempt, through direct primaries, etc., to make government more sensitive to general rather than special interests. This phase is reviewed impar-

tially for the democratic, republican, progressive, socialist, and prohibition parties. The second phase has been an extension of governmental power over corporate and business enterprise, the use of national resources; and the third, the protection and relief of the less fortunate. The progressive movement in the states and state governments and municipalities is also dealt with here. The book, though without scholarly intentions, may be read profitably by those whose specialty is not politics and its phases, as well as by the large class of general readers.

F. A. DEWEY.

DUNBAR, S. *A history of travel in America*. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1915.)

FLIPPIN, P. S. *The financial administration of the colony of Virginia*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1915. Pp. 95. 50c.)

LAURÉ, M. J. *The property concepts of the early Hebrews*. (Iowa City: University of Iowa. 1915. Pp. 98.)

LIPPINCOTT, I. *A history of manufactures in the Ohio Valley to the year 1860*. (Chicago: Published by the author. 1914. Pp. 214.)

In this study Dr. Lippincott has traced the development of manufactures in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, from their settlement to 1860. After an introductory chapter describing the natural resources of the Ohio Valley, he divides the history into three periods. During the first of these, the period of exploration, which is made to extend to 1790, there was practically no manufacturing except of a few simple household articles, such as flour and meal, meat, salt, and similar commodities, on the part of the early French and other settlers.

It is in the second and third chapters that the author makes his contribution to the economic history of the United States. The pioneer period was characterized by "the home manufacture of almost all food and clothing, and by the home consumption of the greater part of the product." But the main work of the pioneers was to drive back the Indians, clear the land, build homes, and prepare the way for the later development of industries. As this period is made to extend to 1830, it is clear that the Ohio Valley was as yet practically isolated from the industrially more developed East, and that the people in that section were forced to depend upon their own efforts in considerable measure to satisfy their more urgent needs. The manufactures of this period are therefore still of the household type and generally for home or local consumption, though some of them found a market down the Mississippi River.

The author gives the name "mill period" to the period from 1830 to 1860 because it was characterized by "the great relative importance of the products of flour, grist, and saw-mills." These mills were widely scattered, employed little capital, and each one was usually owned by one person, differing in all these respects from the developed factory system. For this period the growth of manufac-

tures is traced more carefully and in greater detail, which is made possible by the growing wealth of data. The economic background of markets and means of transportation is also adequately presented.

ERNEST L. BOGART.

LOGAN, E. *A history of Indiana from its exploration to 1850.* (Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Co. 1915. Pp. 515, illus. \$3.)

ROHRBACH, P. *Germany's isolation; an exposition of the economic causes of the war.* Translated from the German by PAUL H. PHILIPSON. (New York: McClurg. 1915. Pp. 186. \$1.)

RUSSELL, E. B. *The review of American colonial legislation by the king in council.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, LXIV, 2. (New York: Longmans. 1915. Pp. 227. \$1.75.)

Chapter 4 deals particularly with trade, shipping, and finance.

SCHMIDT, P. H. *Weltwirtschaft und Kriegswirtschaft.* (Zurich: Füssli. 1915. Pp. 23.)

SLATER, G. and SHOTWELL, J. T. *The making of modern England.* New revised edition. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. xlvi, 308. \$2.)

SWAIN, G. F. *Conservation of water by storage.* Addresses delivered in the Chester S. Lyman Lecture Series, 1914, before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1915. Pp. xvii, 384. \$3.)

The author first calls attention to the fact that conservation, as applied to natural resources, does not properly mean withdrawal from use, but merely a wise use with the avoidance of waste. He discusses briefly the development of the material resources of the United States, pointing out the danger which has accompanied it. Natural resources which have been so recklessly wasted and which should be conserved are classified under four heads: forests, waters, lands, and minerals. The conservation of water involves not only a question of the generation of power from a force that would otherwise be wasted but the saving of a corresponding amount of one of the non-renewable or slowly renewable resources. The proper conservation of flowing water also involves the idea of irrigation, water supply, and navigation. The author discusses riparian rights, compares the powers of federal and state governments over navigable streams, and makes a comparison of the two radically differing opinions in regard to the authority of private parties.

After quoting the provisions of the General Dam Acts of 1899, 1906, and 1910, the author concludes that there is no doubt that the present condition of things calls for a remedy by new legislation which shall give definite assurance to investors and which shall remove each case of water power development from the necessity of the enactment of a separate bill by Congress. He believes that from the point of view of efficiency, a considerable degree of monopo-

listic control is desirable, and that under the public regulation now generally in effect it does not seem to present any real danger.

In chapter 5 the author urges very strongly a greater use of the water power on the public domain; also that the two elements to be borne in mind in considering conservation of water power are (1) to encourage the greatest possible development and (2) to ensure this development in a manner consistent with the public interest. Of the three kinds of franchises—perpetual, fixed, and indeterminate—he recommends the indeterminate. A clear and interesting chapter on the technical aspects of conservation by storage is illustrated with excellent photographs and diagrams. One of the most suggestive parts of the book is the chapter on forest and stream flow. The last chapter gives interesting material concerning the causes and control of the great floods of recent years. An appendix includes documentary material such as presidential messages, reports of committees, laws, etc.

Although the lectures were given primarily for engineering students, there are many helpful suggestions for the student of commercial and industrial subjects.

C. W. WASSAM.

THOMPSON, C. M. *The Illinois whigs before 1846.* (Urbana: University of Illinois. 1915. Pp. 165. 95c.)

VEBLEN, T. *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. viii, 324. \$1.50.)

WESTERFIELD, R. B. *Middlemen in English business; particularly between 1660 and 1760.* (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1915. Pp. 334. \$3.40.)

YOUNG, J. T. *The new American government and its work.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xi, 663. \$2.25.)

Economic and social aspects of war; a selected list of references. (New York: The Public Library. 1914. Pp. 15.)

Industries in British East Africa. (London: "South Africa." 1915. 6d.)

The year book of social progress, 1914-1915. (London: Nelson. 1915. 5s.)

Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft im Kriege. (Berlin: Disconto-Gesellschaft. 1915. Pp. 109.)

Volkswirtschaftliche Chronik für das Jahr 1914. Reprinted from "Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik." (Halle a. S. 1915. 15 M.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

The Anthracite Coal Combination in the United States. With Some Account of the Early Development of the Anthracite Industry. By ELIOT JONES. Harvard Economic Studies,